Originally from Slovakia, Jozef Bajus received his MFA from the Academy of Fine Arts and Design, (AFAD), Bratislava. He began his teaching career at AFAD, where he headed the Fibre Arts program. Currently, Bajus is an Associate Professor at SUNY Buffalo State College, and serves as the Coordinator of the Fibers/Design Program. His work has earned him awards locally and around the world including The George Soros Fellowship Award, Residency at Rutgers University and the Judith Brodsky Center for Print and Paper, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Esprit de Corps Award, Burchfield Penney Art Center (BPAC), Buffalo, New York, and the Langley H. Kiefe Award, BPAC, Buffalo. Bajus’ work has been exhibited in numerous solo, and groups exhibitions, nationally and internationally, and is in the collection of museums and galleries worldwide.

A native of Buffalo, Kurt Treeby first studied art at the College of Art and Design at Alfred University. While at Alfred he studied painting and drawing and also received a minor in art history. After receiving his MFA from Syracuse University, Treeby developed a conceptual based approach to art making that continues to develop as he works with a wide range of fiber and textile processes. His work comments on the production and reception of art, as well as the role art plays in our collective memories. He focuses on iconic imagery and the connection between so-called “high” and “low” art forms. Treeby has exhibited his work on a national and international level. He also teaches studio art and art appreciation at Erie Community College and SUNY Brockport. He lives and works in Buffalo.
Jozef Bajus, *Gold Rush*

Since 2005, Jozef Bajus has focused on eco-activist art, believing that art can and should actually change the environment for the better. His work consistently reimagines the detritus of contemporary culture. Through a myriad of meticulous processes, he imagines another future for that which is too often discarded.

For this exhibition, Bajus has created artworks that spoke to the important work conducted by some of the nearly 100 tenants of Tri-Main Center, a 575,000 sq. ft. former industrial site designed by architect Albert Kahn. As Bajus walked the six floors of Tri-Main, he struck gold; metal bands that once held pallets of furniture for Mid City Office Equipment, Inc., now dangle and dance across the gallery walls. Empty cans of acetone from Great Arrow Graphics become a landscape of forms literally created by stomping feet. Remnants of rubber tubing from Rollers, Inc. were knotted together by Aspire of WNY, Inc. Co-op participants and then sewn through the wall between the galleries. styrofoam planks from Diversified Labor Solutions, a Division of Cantalician Center, were assembled into a dynamic bundle that appears to march into the gallery space fully formed. In the recycling station of the building’s loading dock, Bajus came upon thousands of flattened gift boxes. Bajus salvaged the precious gold and silver nuggets and strung them into title work Gold Rush. By investigating the industries of Tri-Main, as well as the refuse from their production, Bajus constructed strikingly diverse objects that bring new understanding to the possibilities that lie within what is too often tossed aside.

Kurt Treeby, *Re-Model*

The fabric of a city is constantly changing. Houses and factories are continually refurbished, expanded, remodeled, or demolished and replaced by new buildings. Buffalo was transformed through this process. The city was defined by the industries that filled it with the factories that fueled its growth. As these industries faded, factory buildings became abandoned and derelict, transforming the landscape again. Today, the city is renewed as many of these old industrial sites are restored and redeveloped.

Kurt Treeby’s work comments on contemporary production and consumption; his fiber work focuses on iconic industrial structures, faithfully replicating intricate architectural and structural details in plastic canvas and yarn. His process explores the tension between fine art and craft as well as high and low technologies. The grid structure of the plastic and the limited commercial yarn palette causes the buildings to become pixelated and simplified. The hundreds of thousands of uniform stitches are so precise that it is nearly impossible to believe they are in fact created exclusively by Treeby’s own hand. His exhaustive research employs archival records as well as drone and satellite imagery that serve as visual reference. He also visits each site, exploring what is still visible and imagining what has been lost over time, often including the lost buildings in his sculptures. Frank Lloyd Wright’s Larkin Building exists as a ghostly structure, floating below the surface. The H-O Oats facility is submerged, preserved under glass, reminding viewers of the cost of “progress.”